

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

There is no rest in Bucharest, despite the spelling of it.

The prospective arrival of state officials and state offices in Montpelier portends the biennial trek to the place which should be the capital in fact as well as in name.

It is to be noted that Russia isn't sending any more troops to the western European war front. Reason: Russia needs all her available men for her own war operations on half a dozen fronts. Russia is really carrying a tremendous load at the present time.

Come a Bellows Falls man with the statement that J. G. Ullery of Brattleboro had no more than a "Chinaman's chance" of becoming national bank examiner to succeed the late J. H. Kelleher of Montpelier. As events turned out, Ullery seems to have had several Chinese companions.

One of the joys of the new Congress is the resumption of the Congressional Record, a daily chronicle of things which happen and do not happen in the halls of Congress. Much of the printed word never was a spoken word, at least by the congressman who is supposed to get credit for it in the pages of the Record. The publication could stand a whole lot of blue penciling and become a readable journal of proceedings.

The Vermont supreme court should give a very interesting interpretation of the phrase "in operation" as relating to an automobile, when it renders opinion on the case to be taken from Barre municipal court. Locally, there has been more or less difference of opinion for several years regarding the correct interpretation of the two words, some persons claiming that a car, though standing beside the curb in the highway, is not "in operation" unless the engine is running, following up the claim with the declaration that the vehicle need not, therefore, be lighted at night as it stands by the curb. Hence, the opinion expected from the supreme court will be received with interest.

President Wilson's message to Congress on Tuesday was of the sort that tries to even up with the other side. Having been influential in securing the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law at the recent long session of Congress, Wilson now comes back with proposals for legislation which is opposed to the wishes of a part of labor organizations and which is favored by the great majority of the business interests of the country. At the same time he took a stand in favor of the business interests by declaring that it was not necessary for Congress to pass an act giving expressed authority to the interstate commerce commission to grant increased rates on railroads, thereby giving his tacit sanction to the proposal. Wilson undoubtedly is trying to even up, as between labor and capital.

One of the handiest manuals of Vermont administrative activities published in a long time is a little booklet prepared by John M. Avery, the state's legislative librarian, covering in brief form the various state boards, officials, commissions and institutions and also giving the summaries of the reports made by the aforementioned agents. The information relates to the important facts in connection with the state's administrative machinery and it is so concisely stated that one can turn to the book and instantly gain what is desired. For instance, the salaries of the state's officers can be learned at a glance, and at the same time the duties which they are supposed to perform. Taken all in all, the manual arranged by Mr. Avery will prove of very great value to the members of the legislature assembling at Montpelier next month. Moreover, the publication of it could not have been very expensive.

It must be a shock to Great Britain to be informed that the entente allies are not winning the war. The British have been comforting themselves for two years with the thought that eventually the entente forces would be so vastly superior and the armament at least as good as the enemy's so that there would be nothing to it but to sweep up the remnants of the central powers. That opinion has been heartily subscribed to by all persons who have returned to the United States from the countries of the entente allies, the reports being especially roseate in the belief that there really was no question as to the ultimate winner however much Germany and her allies may have been winning victories at the time of the report. Therefore, it comes as a dreary enlightenment to have those same Britishers admit, or part of them at least, that little or no real progress is being made toward the great consummation so gloriously promised.

STIRRING UP RUSSIAN DISCONTENT

The German estimate of the losses sustained by the entente allies are calculated to impress upon Russia and France that the former has sustained seven times as great losses as the British and the latter three times as many as the British. All of which is intended to stir

up discontent in Russia and France because of the belief that Great Britain was not doing her part in carrying on the war. A casual consideration of the war does not seem to fasten the conviction that Russia has lost 8,500,000 men, the figures which the German estimate gives, although it is quite possible that 3,700,000 French have been put out of the war either permanently or temporarily. At the same time the German estimate of a British casualty list of 1,200,000 in the two years and four months seems somewhat too low, while Italy's 800,000 loss is also too high. It must be borne in mind in the consideration of the figures that they were compiled by an organization in a nation which is fighting against the other countries mentioned and with particular animus against Great Britain. Truth and accuracy would undoubtedly demand an important revision of the estimates.

AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Ambassador Gerard is now on his return trip to his post as ambassador from the United States to Germany. He has spent several weeks in getting in touch with American ideas and particularly with the ideas of the government officials in Washington. Therefore, he goes back to carry on the very important work which is to devolve upon official representative of the largest neutral nation of the world to the largest belligerent on the side of the central powers. While sojourning in the United States, Gerard kept his own counsel so far as the general public was concerned; he said little or nothing that could be construed as bearing on the relations of Germany and the United States and, indeed, practically nothing on the progress of the war, although he has been in a position to study the conditions in Germany thoroughly. For his silence on those matters Gerard is to be commended. He has not jeopardized his own position as a possible intermediary when the nations come to a desire for peace nor has he jeopardized the position of his own nation as one of the possible arbitrators. In that respect Gerard has shown himself eminently fitted for the responsible work he is called upon to do.

SUSPICIONS OF RUSSIA.

There are various indications of uneasiness among the western members of the present entente alliance over the reported peace overtures made by Germany to Russia, the important eastern ally of the entente. The latest indication is the expression of relief in Paris newspapers over the statement made by Premier Trepoff of Russia to the effect that the alliance, of which Russia is a part, has promised the czar the gateway of the Bosphorus as soon as the war is completed. From time to time published reports in France and Great Britain have endeavored to show that Russia was irrevocably bound to the entente and that any efforts of the kaiser to break those bonds would prove of no avail. Under it all, however, there seemed to be an undercurrent of suspicion that perhaps, after all, there might be something to the stories of secret negotiations between Germany and Russia. Hence the use of the agency of publicity to thwart those negotiations if possible. There can be no doubt that the revelation to the people of Russia of the secret pact and promise between the entente alliance and Russia as to the spoils of war was the outcome of a desire to hold the people of Russia to the policy of continuance of the war and, perhaps, to fire their enthusiasm to fresh efforts and to greater sacrifice. Inasmuch as the promise to Russia was made more than a year ago, it would seem that the present announcement by Premier Trepoff is very belated indeed if it were intended merely as the dissemination of news.

CURRENT COMMENT

Along the Smooth Road.

This country is moving along a strange road and without signs of hesitation or concern. Thus far nobody has foamed at the mouth because the allies have refused what the United States had a right to demand—a safe conduct for the Austrian ambassador.

When this country was young and raw, such a refusal would have been followed by an ultimatum coupled with the plain announcement that if it was necessary a safe conduct would be provided by an American man-of-war. We do such things better now, and the doing does not interfere with the stock market and big business. We cite historical precedents, pro and con, we express hope that the allies will see the error of their way, and we are at least told that as "a concession to a friendly neutral," the allies may grant what, only a few years ago, this country would not have permitted to be classed as a concession.

We have no doubt that the Austrian ambassador will receive his safe conduct, and we have no doubt that it will be charged against our account by the allies as one more striking testimonial of their esteem for us! Neither have we any doubt that it will be accepted in the same spirit by many patriotic American citizens!—Boston Traveler.

Two Commissions that Deserve to Remain.

The Reformer is already enlisted to help Horace F. Graham, when he becomes governor, to reduce the number of commissions which the state support, but there are two established in the past few years which are doing a valuable work which should be continued. The state industrial accident board is one of the most useful organizations ever known in state history. It saves many thousands of dollars which would be frittered away or would be grabbed by the lawyers under the old system. The department of weights and measures is also almost indispensable. The aggregate amount which it saves to consumers is certainly tenfold more than the commission costs. Vermont is fortunate in being one of the states which made an early start in instituting that weights and measures were

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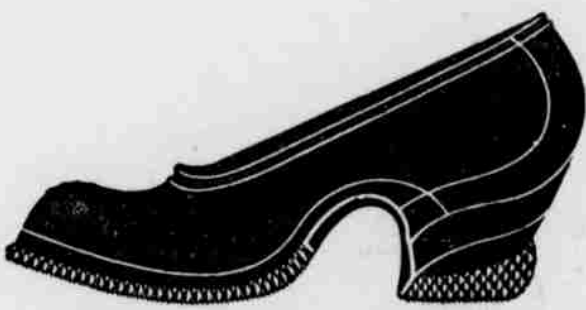
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Everything to make the great outdoors comfortable.

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Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

correct. Interests which would be touched by such a measure, it is openly charged, have prevented New Hampshire from securing this much-needed reform, which is simply compelling a policy of honesty in business transactions involving the necessities of life.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Helpful Luncheons.

The series of luncheons inaugurated by the Rutland Business Men's association promises some excellent results before the winter is over. Apart from the value of the get-together spirit engendered by breaking bread together, addresses by men like President Thomas of Middlebury college and Dr. Hillegas, state commissioner of education, have a deep educational and informative merit.

Busy business men are notoriously poor students of public problems. The exacting nature of their vocations, the urgent demands of shop and office, such social duties as they have time for and their desire to devote some small amount of time to take up the time of business and professional men to a degree little realized by those whose time is less circumscribed.

To such men, the clear and straightforward exposition of school progress and school problems, given yesterday by Dr. Hillegas, gives them in an hour's talk a better idea of what the educational condition really is than weeks of such casual reading as most men find time for. Incidentally, it was something of a revelation to learn how well some features of Vermont's school system are regarded outside the state and in general, it was highly gratifying to know that something worth while for their biennial expenditures of about \$2,000,000 for the schools and colleges, nearly one million of which must be raised by taxation.

These noonday luncheons should be continued and might profitably be attended, not only by every business and professional man in the city, but by every taxpayer who desires to know the latest in the way of public progress.—Rutland Herald.

GRANITEVILLE

Mrs. Carroll will be at Gilbert's store, upper Graniteville, with a line of millinery at a discount, also art goods, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—adv.

BARRE K. OF C. LEADING.

Fifth Game of Series with Montpelier Won Last Evening.

The fifth of the series of games in the cribbage and pool tournament between the Barre and Montpelier lodges of Knights of Columbus was held last evening in the Barre rooms in the Scamplin block. Unlike other nights it gave the Barre team the pool games, it being the first time that the Barre players have been able to win all three games.

Last week at Montpelier, Barre won by a score of 5 to 4, forfeiting all the pool games to Montpelier. Barre now leads by a score of 24 to 21 for the season's games. The score is as follows:

Dumas	1,000	Fitzgerald	945
Mahoney		Denning	
Flannigan	972	Noonan	1,000
Byrnes		Loranger	
Therault	1,000	LeClair	971
Jones		O'Leary	
A. Galaise	925	Burke	1,000
W. Galaise		Brown	
Ryan	1,000	Gono	976
Stone		Owens	
McMahon	1,000	McNulty	986
Ed. Carey		Burke	

Pool.	
Barre.	Montpelier.
O. Boyea	50 Rivers
J. Carey	60 McGovern
J. Kenelick	50 Rivers

Last Thursday's Cribbage Score.

Montpelier.		Barre.
Dumas	934 Fitzgerald	1,000
Boandelle	F. Burke	
Jones	903 Noonan	1,000
Therault	Loranger	
A. Galaise	1,000 O'Leary	987
W. Galaise	McKenna	
McKenna	986 Burke	1,000
Stone	Brown	
McMahon	896 Jones	1,000
Carey	Fowley	
Syrre	993 McNulty	1,000
Kennelly	Hamel	
Pool forfeited by Barre to Montpelier.		

Pool forfeited by Barre to Montpelier.

GRANITEVILLE.

Jess M. Lasky presents the incomparable Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" at Gilbert's hall Wednesday night. Do not miss the opportunity to see this immortal masterpiece at our special price. Adults, 15c; children, 10c. Doors open at 6:30 p. m.—adv.

BALANCE THIS YEAR, BUT DEFICIT NEXT

Secretary McAdoo Figures the Nation's Finances—National Defense Estimates Are Causes for Expectation of Deficit.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Secretary McAdoo's annual report of the government's finances, presented to Congress to-day, estimates that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, will show a balance of \$115,000,000 in the general fund, but that the figures a year later—June 30, 1918, will show a deficit in the general fund of \$185,000,000.

Preliminary estimates place the cost of conducting the government for the coming fiscal year 1918, exclusive of the postal service, which is expected to be self-sustaining, and other deductions, at \$1,278,921,000. The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1918 he estimates at \$995,350,000, which is \$282,471,000 less than the estimated expense.

Estimates of large expenditures for national defense carry the estimated outlay beyond the estimated income.

For the fiscal year 1916 now drawing to a close, the secretary reports great prosperity and expresses greatest confidence for the future. "During the past year," the secretary says, "the prosperity which set in so strongly during the fiscal year 1915 has grown in strength and volume and is now widely diffused throughout the United States. Fundamental economic conditions have never been more sound. In all lines of industry, efficiency of organization and production have reached the highest point in the country's history. General confidence in the future, healthful enterprise and development have been marked characteristics of the year.

"The financial strength of the United States—the greatest in our history—gives us a commanding position in world finance. We have been transformed from a debtor into a creditor nation. On November 1, 1916, the stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States was estimated at \$2,700,136,970, an increase of \$714,597,804 in the past 16 months. This is the largest stock of gold ever held in the United States or in any other country of the world. Through the operations of the federal reserve system and with our abundant supply of gold as a basis, the credit resources of the United States have become more than sufficient for home demand, and we have been able to finance our great domestic and foreign trade without strain and to extend vast amounts of credit to other nations throughout the world.

"The experience of the past two years has brought into strong relief the value of the federal reserve system. It is not too much to say that our great prosperity could not exist without it. The usefulness of the system has been broadened recently by the amendment of Sept. 7, 1916, which renders it more attractive to member banks and increases the scope and services of the federal reserve banks. Due to the transference of vault and other reserves to federal reserve banks, authorized by the original act and amendment act, the resources of said banks are now more than \$650,000,000, while the total reserves held are over \$400,000,000, and, in addition, more than \$230,000,000 is held by federal reserve agents as special security against federal reserve notes. About one-fourth of the country's stock of gold is thus mobilized in the hands of the federal reserve banks and agents.

"The increasing strength and efficiency of the federal reserve banks have enabled them to enlarge their direct service to the business community through the introduction of a definite and comprehensive system for the par clearance of checks throughout the country.

"Rates of discount at federal reserve banks have continued low throughout the year, and most of their open-market paper, consisting largely of acceptances growing out of foreign trade, has been taken below a 2½ per cent. basis. Rates of interest throughout the country have been reduced and stabilized, with great advantage to the business of the country.

"It would have been impossible to finance our vast domestic and foreign trade without the facilities provided by the federal reserve system. Not only has it met the normal and extraordinary needs of business, but it has established confidence securely. Business has been able to go forward without apprehension and the several crises which the country has faced in its international relations during the past two years have been accompanied by no disturbances and have caused not even a tremor in the financial world. The crops of 1915 and 1916 were abundant without difficulty and to the great advantage of the farmers, and the industrial troubles, which at one time seemed imminent, because of the threatened railway strike last summer, were not accompanied by the slightest financial uneasiness.

"Supply the country has been at peace and business and enterprise have had the largest opportunity for favorable development under the most auspicious conditions.

"If we make intelligent use of our great power and exceptional financial resources, we can cope successfully with any conditions the future may develop."

"One of the features of the report is a discussion of present methods of constructing public buildings. "I am convinced," says the secretary, "that the methods pursued by the Congress for the past 15 years of providing federal buildings through so-called omnibus-public-building bills have resulted in the construction of many public buildings in small towns and localities where they are not needed, and at a cost which is clearly unjustified by any actual requirements of the communities in which they are erected. The conclusion is irresistible that authorizations for public buildings in these small communities are too frequently dictated by local reasons and without regard to the best interests of the government. The most serious aspect is this: The annual operation and maintenance of these buildings impose on the treasury a permanent and constantly increasing burden.

"Common sense and business judgment would seem to demand that structures for the transaction of government business should be authorized only in localities where they are imperatively needed, and that buildings should not be erected where no public necessity can be shown. This result can be accomplished by divorcing the public-building question from all local or political considerations and authorizing no public buildings until a thorough and intelligent investigation of each proposed building or project has been made to this department and a full report thereon has been submitted to Congress. If such reports were followed by the introduction and passage of separate measures to cover each proposed building project, the abuses and evils of the omnibus-bill method would be eradicated."



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NOT SO VERY SICK.

Though John Bohonon Said He Had Swallowed Strychnine.

Burlington, Dec. 6.—John Bohonon was taken to the Mary Fletcher hospital about 9 o'clock last night in the police ambulance after he had made the statement that he had taken eight tablets each containing a grain of strychnine. It is believed, however, that Bohonon did not take that quantity of strychnine, which would certainly have resulted in his death long before the time he called a physician, and it is more than probable that Bohonon was attempting to play upon the sympathies of his wife, with whom he has been having trouble and who absolutely refused to rush to his bedside when a message was sent to her by him that he was dying and wanted her to comfort him in his last moments on earth.

The trouble began last evening when Mrs. Bohonon telephoned to the police office that Bohonon was raising a disturbance at the house where she lived at 61 Peru street. Officers were sent to the house and on their arrival Mrs. Bohonon stated that her husband had left but before departing had taken the contents of a box which was labeled to contain one grain strychnine tablets. The police took the box and returned to the station. Soon afterwards Mrs. Bohonon telephoned that her husband was dying at his rooming place at 91 Main street and had sent for her. She was asked why she did not send a physician to the place and she replied that she would have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Bohonon, after leaving his wife, went back to the house at 91 Main street, where he has roomed for the past six or eight weeks, and informed the landlady, Mrs. Barney, that he had taken a large dose of strychnine and expected to die. He asked her to take a cab and go after his wife at 61 Peru street. This Mrs. Barney did, but Mrs. Bohonon, while appreciating Mrs. Barney's kindness, refused to go near her husband. Bohonon up to this time had refused to have a physician but Mrs. Barney made it imperative to him that if he refused to allow her to summon a physician she would telephone to the police station. This brought the man to time and Dr. R. L. Maynard was summoned.

WOMAN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mrs. David Senebaugh Received Broken Bone and Internal Injuries.

Bellows Falls, Dec. 6.—Mrs. David Senebaugh sustained a fractured arm, many cuts and bruises and internal injuries in an accident yesterday afternoon. While driving down Rockingham street the horse kicked and caught his feet over the cross-bar. The rig and animal went over a 40-foot railroad embankment. Mrs. Senebaugh was thrown from the carriage about half way down the hill. The horse and carriage continued to the track and men removed the wreckage but a few moments before the arrival of the Rutland train due here at 2:55 o'clock.

EAST BARRE.

Red Men, Attention! A special train will be run from Barre by way of Graniteville and Websterville, starting at 7 o'clock p. m., to accommodate all Red Men wishing to attend the district meeting to be held at East Barre Dec. 8. Program: Banquet at 8:15, followed by adoption degree and speaking by Andrew H. Paton, past Great Inchochone, and others.

Regular meeting of Wuchosen tribe, No. 19, I. O. R. M., Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock. Members please notice change of time.



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